Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 45.

Poetry.

From Forney's Press.

Lines on the Death of Col. Baker.

BY REV. J. S. WILLIS.

O! let the solemn drums be beat,
And banners low'y wave;
Let dews of sorrow bathe the feet
That follow to the grave.

Let wailing trumpets, soft and slow,
Their mournful tale impart;
The stroke that laid the patriot low
Has smote the nation's heart.

No peer, nor garter'd knight, forsooth,
But, far more high and proud,
A man of royal birth, in truth,
Lies cold in martial shroud.

With want he struggled years alone,
And penury's keen sting;
But Nature stamped him for a throne,
And right has crowned him king.

A monarch he, of vast estates,
Where'er the brave can go;
A hero, for he fought the fates
That press the beggar low.

And when the flag our fathers bore
Was pierced by traitors through,
The arm that succored him of yore
Sustained his country too.

Full in the face of treason's hordes,
In council and in field,
He battled with his burning words,
And smote with glittering steel.

But O! that high strung heart is rent
By the rude battle-storm;
And pallid in his mildewed tent
Slumber the soldier form.

Let none but freemen bear him thence,
Let none but patriots weep;
When Freedom turns her pure incense,
Let his proud ashes sleep.

Back on the prairies of the West
His martyr feet have trod;
Down by the blue Pacific's breast,
Lay him beneath the sod.

The sunset glow on mountain peak,
The moonlit lake's embrace,
The rich hues that the autumn streak,
Shall cheer his resting place.

The winds that sweep the snowy verge,
The floods from age to age,
Shall swell to him their solemn dirge,
The soldier and the sage.

And while the mountain cedar grows,
Or stars burn in the sky,
With those who feel a nation's woes
His name shall never die.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1861.

SENATOR BAKER, COLONEL OF THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT

HIS LIFE AND DEATH.

The country will be profoundly affected by the intelligence that the Hon. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, Col. of the California Regiment, recruited in Philadelphia, and commander of a brigade mostly made up of Philadelphia regiments, was killed in battle on Monday, near Leesburg, Virginia, while gallantly leading his men into the fight. A more noble and patriotic statesman and soldier did not live, and it is a sad, sad task to chronicle his untimely death.

Senator Baker's life has been almost a romance. He is an old Philadelphian, and of Quaker lineage. His ancestors were English Friends. Col. Baker himself was born in England, but was brought to Philadelphia when an infant, where he, with a younger brother, were left orphans soon after their arrival

This calamity left them no resources but to work their way through the world with their own hands. For a while young Baker, the present Senator, worked as a hand loom weaver in a small manufacturing establishment near Thirteenth and South streets, where the loom upon which he labored is still standing. It is likely, now, to become an object of interest.—Before he reached manhood, he paid some attention to the study of the law, and left Philadelphia for the Great West. His purse being light, he and his younger brother crossed the Alleghanies, and went through Ohio and Indiana, all the way on foot, until they reached the Wabash river, which they descended in a canoe, and at last found themselves on the broad prairies of Illinois. In this State Col. Baker took up the study of the law in a regular way, and soon made for himself a name, even at the bar of Springfield, where he met—sometimes as colleagues and sometimes as adversaries—both the deceased Douglas and President Lincoln.

Being of active mind, he took part in the politics of Illinois, but as he was a Whig, and in a strongly Democratic State, he did not appear in public life until 1845, when he was elected to Congress. Shortly after this, the Mexican War having occured, he raised a regiment in this State, and went out to reinforce Gen. Taylor. Returning home as a bearer of despatches, after several months' service on the Rio Grande, he resumed his seat in Congress, but almost immediately resigned and rejoined his regiment. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the bloody struggle at Cerro Gordo, and after General Shields received his apparently mortal wound, at the latter battle, Col. Baker took command of the brigade.

After the war was over, Col. Baker was again elected to Congress from Illinois, where he served with distinction during the sessions of 1849 and 1850. His adventurous spirit soon led him to a new field. In pursuance of a contract with the Panama Railroad Company, he raised, equipped, and led to the Isthmus, four hundred men, with whom he surveyed and cleared much of the track of that important highway. Here, in common with many of his laborers, he was seized with the deadly panama fever, and nearly lost his life. He returned to Illinois with both health and fortune very much impaired, and in 1852 went with his family to California. In San Francisco, Col. Baker soon took a front rank in his profession of the law, and acquired a most lucrative practice. His fame as a lawyer and orator penetrated every part of that remarkable State. But he was famous also as an orator, and his panegyric of Broderick, over the body of the murdered Senator, is said to have been one of the grandest exhibitions of fervid eloquence ever seen or heard on this continent.

But little more than a year ago, the spirit of progress being still in full vigor in his breast, Col. Baker removed to Oregon. His character and fame had preceded him, and almost immediately after his arrival he was elected to the Senate of the United States for five years. True to his instincts as a patriot, he a second time, under almost exactly similar circumstances, laid aside the robes of the legislator for the armor of a soldier.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised a regiment called the California Regiment, mostly enlisted in this city. Subsequently he added another battalion to it, also of Philadelphians. Not satisfied with this, he undertook the organization of a brigade, which he successfully accomplished out of several Philadelphia regiments. It was at the head of one of these that he lost his life, falling in defence of his country's life and honor.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

The Confederates Getting Discouraged--"Uneasiness and Distrust" Felt in Regard to their Leaders.

The Richmond Whig of the 15th instant makes the following remarkable assertions:

All the indications point to a long war. At one time we had hoped that the dash—the *elan* of our volunteers unrestrained, but simply guided by able Generals—would have planted our banners before frost in the heart of the enemy's country and conquered an honorable peace. But a different policy has obtained. We of the South who were to attack, have adopted a system of defence, and, so far, have uniformly awaited the advance of the foe. This may be the safer policy, but we have never been able to appreciate it. Our conviction is that a victorious advance into the enemy's country is the only road to a lasting and honorable peace. We must fight and we must conquer before we can make a treaty. If we cannot do this we must submit to the fate of the weaker party. The enemy have dominion over the sea; he can assail us at almost innumerable points; he can plunder our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is supreme in the Chesapeake Bay; he commands the Potomac; he has possession of Maryland, of Northwestern Virginia, and is contending for Missouri and Kentucky. While he threatens our whole coast, he may assail us at any point of our extended frontier. This whole situation must be altered before we can have peace on any terms compatible with honor and safety.

We have never heard of any plan suggested for effecting this desirable alteration short of carrying the war into the enemy's country. When we stand on the defensive, and the enemy is intrenched on this side of the Potomac, it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea or prevent his predatory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to all the disadvantages of a defensive war of indefinite duration, or to a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for

We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals; but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better. An endless war which offers no opportunity for either victory or revenge is a bootless undertaking.

The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have reposed implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be disguised that a sense of uneasiness and distrust is gradually supplanting that generous confidence. A suspicion is gaining ground that all the advantages of our position have not been profited by as they might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear mutterings and complaints, apart from those connected with the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high commands. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of some great disaster.

The Traitor Vallandigham Rebuked.

The Congressional district in Ohio, mis-represented by the rebel sympathizer *Vallandigham*, gave at the recent election over 8,000 Union majority! As the district at the last Presidential election gave a majority against LINCOLN, the traitor Congressman might regard it as a *notice to quit!*

Wink at small injuries rather than avenge them. If, to destroy a single bee, you throw down the hive, instead of one enemy you have a thousand.

What a man has learned is of importance, but what he can do, and what he will do, are more significant things.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The accounts have been so confused and inaccurate which we have seen of this battle, which has been represented by the reports of letter writers and panic makers as disgraceful to the Federal arms as well as bloody but which, in truth, was so eminently honorable to the courage and conduct of our troops, that we are glad to be able to lay before our readers the subjoined correct history of the brilliant affair, for which we are indebted to a very intelligent gentleman, who was near the scene when the battle was fought, and afterwards informed himself authoritatively of the particulars of the engagement and its objects, and who left Edward's Ferry day before yesterday.

In one respect the engagement on Monday at Harrison's Island by Gen. Baker's brigade of Major Gen. Stone's advance, was among the most remarkable in the world's annals of battles. Of sixteen hundred men engaged, who held out for nine hours against an overwhelming force of the enemy, a little more than half have returned to their camps on the Maryland shore. On rare occasions in the history of battles has such a per centage of loss been witnessed. It abundantly attests the cool courage and daring of the troops, and will stand the Thermopylæ of this war.

An impression most incorrect with regard to the *morale* of this battle endangers the reputation of the survivors, and does great injustice to the real character and results of the movement, as devised and planned by Gen Stone. Though our troops have now been withdrawn from the Virginia shore and the lines of rebel pickets now confront Edward's Ferry, a change of plan we are not here to discuss, we desire that it should not be forgotten how gallantly and well the crossing of the Potomac was won, in the face of and thwarting the intentions of the enemy. Not to speak of false impressions we desire to correct, we have before us the result of the careful investigations of reporters who have visited the locality and the camps of regiments engaged, and we are greatly mistaken if it do not appear therefrom that in all respects the achievement was a real and valuable one, though purchased at a heavy loss.

The enemy were in possession of the Virginia shore, and fully advised of Gen. Stone's intended movement. There are two ferries across the Potomac at that place—one of them Conrad's, at the head of Harrison Island, a long narrow tract of four hundred acres, in midstream, and the other Edward's Ferry, six miles below, on the direct road from Poolesville to Leesburg. It was Gen. Stone's plan to divert the attention of the enemy from both these to a third point, of his own selection, five miles above Edward's Ferry, at the foot of Harrison's Island, and by making a feint of throwing over his whole column at that place invite the rebel attack; while at Edwards Ferry, thus left free, the main body could be moved across without hinderance. And just this was done.

If we are understood in this brief statement the fact will stand that the little force of the gallant and lamented Baker became as it were a forlorn hope, which, at fearful risk and result to themselves, purchased immunity and safe crossing for the main body.

Gen. Baker received the order for his movement on Sunday. The same evening Captain Philbrick and Lieut. Howe, of Col. Devens' 15th Massachusetts, with twenty men, crossed the river at the point above indicated, and made a thorough reconnoisance to within a mile and a half of Leesburg, and returned reporting that no enemy had been seen. All through that night, by facilities for transport far too incomplete and unmilitary for the purpose, Gen. Baker was throwing over his force; and at daybreak the first line was formed at Ball's Bluff, about eighty feet above the river, offering on the top an area of several hundred acres surrounded by trees, save in the angle to the southwest, where a clearing and cornfield with the corn in the shocks, opened out to the main road.

The force of Gen. Baker was about 1700 strong, made up of broken regiments. The Massachusetts 15th had 700 men present, the 20th Massachusetts only three companies, the California Brigade about 600 men, and the Tammany (N. Y.) Regiment two or three companies. There were also two howitzers of Ricketts' United States battery, drawn by drag ropes, and one James's rifled gun of the 20 Rhode Island battery, to the command of which Lieutenant Bramhall was detailed from the New York 9th.

The first attack of the enemy was made about six o'clock, from rude rifle pits in the corn field, This was met with a gallant charge of the Massachusetts 15th, who drove the enemy from their coverts at the point of the bayonet. After sharp work for some three hours along the whole front of the little line, the enemy being kept in check with the three pieces of artillery, they themselves using only rifles and cavalry carbines in the action, a lull took place; during which would appear, from the very misapprehension General Stone had designed to create, the rebels were drawing their whole force from above and below to strengthen the centre of their line, which they believed to be threatened by the head of our main column.

While our troops were eating their dinner, about two P. M., the rebel firing recommenced, at short rifle range, from a line extending on three sides about our battle front, from among the trees and from the tree tops, many of which were full of sharp-shooters. From this time until night fall the fight knew no cessation. We cannot write its details; they press upon us from every hand, and the account would possess well nigh the melancholy and tragic interest of "Lovewell's Fight."

About four o'clock Gen. Baker fell, pierced by four mortal wounds. The rebel sharpshooters picked out the officers with unerring aim. Only one captain in the Massachusetts Fifteenth, Captain Philbrick returned to their camp; the other six, with five lieutenants, are missing—several known to be killed. The entire loss set down as "missing" to Colonel Devens' regiment is three hundred and thirty-one men—nearly half of their number in the field. They were recruited in Worcester county. Said Gen. Baker: "Had I two more regiments like the Massachusetts Fifteenth, I would cut my way to Leesburg." The other regiments did well and suffered nearly as severely.

As evening came on Col. Cogswell, succeeding to the command at the death of Gen. Baker, gave orders to form in column and cut their way down the river bank to Edward's Ferry, with the hope of reaching Gen Stone's command. At this juncture ammunition gave out on the left of the line; the weary troops there wavered, but were sustained by the centre and right, though hopeless of success against such odds. An order was then given to retreat across the river to Harrison's Island and Col. Devens deployed his Fifteenth as skirmishers to cover the retreat down the bluff

Here commences the saddest feature of the fight. The means of transport were inadequate even when the the crossing was regular and in order, and failed utterly at the rush that took place. The scow was overloaded and swamped, throwing its burden into the stream.

Many were drowned; many were shot while swimming the stream; many were taken prisoners on the bank; and, on the evidence of several officers, many of the wounded were bayonetted without mercy. They retreated to Harrison's Island, while covered by the Third Rhode Island battery; they maintained their position; the heroic Lieut. Bramhall, though wounded severely, insisting on *being carried in the arms of two soldiers from gun to gun*, directing their range and firing as coolly as if on a parade day.

Thus ended the fight at Harrison's Island, and meanwhile its purpose had been gained, the main body had safely crossed, and were in position on the Virginia side, with only light skirmishing, in which Gen. Lander received a ball in his ankle.

Gen. Banks, the same night and on Tuesday was moving up his division from Darnestown, nine miles below Poolesville, and on Wednesday began crossing to join Gen. Stone, and the work was within a few hours of completion when, at five o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the order came from headquarters (Gen. McClellan, with his staff, being on the spot) to cross the river with the whole force to the Maryland side, and this was entirely accomplished by Thursday morning, leaving at daybreak not a Federal soldier on the Virginia shore; and a few hours later the rebel pickets were again thrown forward to the ferry on that bank.

It was our purpose of explaining the relation of this fight to Gen. Stone's crossing of the river, and in that respect it is worthy of all praise, and would have done honor to the bravest veterans of Napoleon. It does not dim their laurels that their brave self-sacrifice has been rendered of no avail by a subsequent change of plan. It is not our purpose to criticize or in our power to explain.

A SOLDIER'S PAY.

Since it is most unlikely there will be anything like adequate supply of labor for working people this winter, nor till the war is over, which can only be finished up when the Government has an adequate supply of troops, we cannot see why enlistments should not be rapid. There is ample choice of service—either in the infantry, the cavalry, or the artillery—for the regular or the volunteer forces—both for three years—and it will be seen by the following that no better wages can be had. Suppose a private to have served one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the Government, reduced to cash valuation, would stand about thus:

For 12 months' pay at $13 per month.	$156 00
For 12 months' commutation for clothing, at $3½	42 00
For 12 months' commutation for rations, at $12	144 00
For bounty,	100 00
For grant of 160 acres of land (in prospect)	160 00
Total for the year,	$602 00

And supposing his average travel from the place of enrollment to the place of muster to be two hundred miles, he receives $30. (fifty cents for each 20 miles) and the same on his discharge; and if in the cavalry service $25 in addition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—I am enabled to give you the condition of affairs at Edward's Ferry. Both Gen. Bank's and Gen. Stone's commands, that had crossed the Potomac, are now on this side, not even a picket guard occupying the Virginia shore.—These commands had just reached the enemy's land in safety, when orders were received for them to retreat in good order.

The Cabinet were in session yesterday, last night and are to meet again to-day, having under consideration, it is said, important military matters.—Rumors have prevailed extensively that Gen. McClellan had tendered his resignation, but there is the highest authority for stating that there is not the least foundation for them. It is understood, however, that Gen. McClellan has given very decided intimations that his command of the army must not be interfered with.

The movement made on Tuesday at Edwards' Ferry, was ordered here as a simple reconnoissance in force, which was precipitated into an engagement, when no idea existed of an advance on Leesburg. There is great fault somewhere. I understand that the Navy Department charges the blame of the closing of the Potomac on the War Department, inasmuch as the latter refused to supply a regiment of wood-choppers to clear the points of the Potomac of trees, so that the rebels could have no shield for the erection of their batteries.

There are the best of assurances for stating that Government will not permit the Potomac to remain blockaded much longer.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies: Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prospered our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders: Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A DIALOGUE.

Breckinsesher to Republican.—"The voting in the army was an outrage—it counted Herberling, Nimson, Kocher and Louderburn out of their election. These frauds ought to be thrown out."

Republican—Why—how so?

Breckesher—Because they wouldn't allow the Democrats to vote.

Republican—Why didn't you tell me the other day that nearly all who fight for our country are Democrats?

Breckesher—Well so they are but they didn't let them vote!

Republican—Who didn't?

Breckesher—Why the Republicans didn't but if even they did, they compelled them to vote the Republican ticket.

Republican—But I can't understand how only a few Republican soldiers can compel so many Democratic soldiers to vote one way or another, unless the latter were *cowards*, and this I know is not the case, for *all* our soldiers are brave men, who, I think, know how to do their own fighting and their own voting.

Breckesher—Well, if they were not compelled exactly they were humbugged into it somehow. At all events it isn't right to let soldiers vote, when they all go one way.

Republican—Then surely they ought to throw out the returns from Lower Towamensing, for there they went just as strong the other way, with this difference, that the soldiers fight for their country, and ought to have the first and clearest right to vote—even *one way*—for the Constitution, the Union and our glorious flag, whilst you democrats, make people in Towamensing believe all sorts of lies about the administration, and frighten them into the belief that every man must sell his property in order to pay his taxes to support the war which your Southern Democrats brought about.

Breckesher—I deny it that the Southerners brought on this war. It was the Black Republicans.

Republican—Who attacked Fort Sumter? And who stole our Forts, Arsenals, Mints, and Custom Houses down South?

Breckesher—They weren't stolen at all—they belonged to the South, and the administration have no right to coerce them.

Republican—Yes, I see you are a secessionist, and had you lived in the days of the Revolution, you would have been a tory.

Breckinsesh-ridge—That's not true—I would have been a Democrat as I am now. I don't want anything more to say to you, for I won't be called a secessionist by you or any other man. Exit.—*Much Chunk Gazette.*

REBEL ACCOUNT OF BALL'S BLUFF.

The rebel account of the fight at Ball's Bluff is published in the Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th and like all other of their military exploits is grossly magnified and misrepresented. Gen. Johnson states that they were opposed by twelve regiments and five batteries of our troops, when it is well known that we did not have over 1700 men in action. They also state that the Union loss was 1000 killed and wounded and 600 prisoners; and that they captured 1200 stand of arms and five cannon. As we had only one cannon and two howitzers, which were thrown into the Potomac by our men, this statement is equally false with the rest. The great point of their report is the admission of their own loss, which is put down at 300 killed and wounded, which greatly exceeds ours, our loss being mainly in the number of prisoners taken.

Our whole casualities in killed, wounded and prisoners will not much exceed 700 men.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

As a change of residence will render it impossible for us to conduct this department any longer, we feel that a word of apology is due our readers, for the many imperfections of thought and expression, which have shown themselves during our short experience in the *Sanctum*. When we made arrangements for the establishment of an Educational Column, we had no intention of doing all the work.—It was done that the teachers of the county might have an opportunity to express themselves to each other and to the public, upon those matters which pertain to their profession, and assurance was given, that a hearty support would be extended to the undertaking. To the shame of our teachers, may it be said that but one communication has been received.—Does not this show a deplorable lack of interest on their part? If *they* do not care enough about their work to take some trouble for its advancement, how can they expect those who do not fully understand, and who are naturally opposed to it, to assist them? Many of the citizens of this county, as all teachers know, have very erroneous notions as to what *free schools* are. Some of the close fisted, miserly ones, look upon them as something intended to *rob* them of their money; others consider them as the nurseries of "rascals" and "scoundrels," and though they seek the assistance of educated men in the transaction of their business, they hurl all kinds of invective at the *education* which they themselves lack; many others look upon them as institutions to be tolerated, because the law requires it, yet of not much account; while very *few* appreciate the full advantage, and understand the practical operation of our system, sufficiently well to promote its interest. There are so many opponents, that no marked improvement can be made until there is some change in public opinion. And who but the teachers can be instrumental in causing the change? No one else takes any active part, and they do not seem inclined to.

As our county papers are more generally read than any others, the discussion of the subject in their columns, will exert a more wide-spread influence than any other agency at command; and it was in view of this fact that we consented to take the trouble, which, from the lack of time has been considerable, to prepare whatever might be sent in for publication.

The articles we have published, have been written hastily, and only upon such subjects as seemed most appropriate to the time. We trust that an indulgent public will overlook the errors, and consider the intention rather than the act.

Owing to a careless oversight, our first article came out full of errors (nearly all of which were *not* in the manuscript, and its appearance provoked severe criticism from some writer in the Gazette. Had not the intention to injure personally, been so apparent; and his articles manifested such a vindictiveness, we should have accepted the criticism in a friendly spirit, and apologized at the time.

We are satisfied with the indirect effect of that article however, as it caused the establishment of a teacher's column, which has been pretty well supported, in the other paper. We hope it may be permanently sustained, and believe, it may be productive of much benefit to the cause of popular education in the county.

THE "DEMOCRATIC ARMY" VOTE.

It will be our province and duty to keep our white washed Democratic neighbors booked up by way of remembrance in reference to that great "Democratic Army" vote which they alleged would be polled and counted on the "Second Tuesday." Here are a few items.

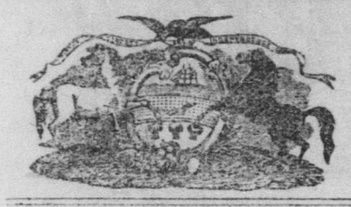
The vote of Volunteers, so far as heard from, is as follows—we take the average for all offices—the first column indicating the whole vote polled:

Carbon County,	263	Democratic	26
Bedford, 8 Companies,	126	"	35
Berks! 8 Companies,	298	"	60
Somerset, 3 Com.	259	"	38
Westmoreland,	613	"	195
Fayette, 5 Companies,	141	"	65
Clearfield	237	"	24

One Company in Somerset County has 80 Republicans to *one* Democrat as appears from the recorded vote. We will continue the subject as "Returns" come to our observation.—*The Greensburg Herald.*

The good deeds that most sons prefer that their fathers should leave behind them, are real estate deeds.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 8, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Bedford County to Mercer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage. S. H. TATE,
Nov. 8, 1861. JOHN MOWER.

Our particular friend, Scull, of the Somerset *Herald & Whig*, takes our reply to his "cut-throat" article of a few weeks ago, very much to heart. Well, we expected he would, and consequently we are not disappointed.—He denies a couple of our charges, and does not refer to the others, thus admitting their truthfulness.

He denies that the Somerset Conferees stayed away from the Conference at Juniata Crossings, hoping that something would turn up to her advantage that she might again have the Judge for the next ten years, and says that he can refresh our memory "by the exhibition of a letter from Hon. Alex. King, in which he expresses his thanks for their staying out of that conference, because *it insured his nomination on first ballot*." We don't know whether Mr. King wrote such a letter or not. We understand he says he never wrote to Mr. Scull on the subject. We do not design to drag him into this discussion, as we know he is averse to it. What we say in regard to it, is on our own motion, without any authority from, or consultation with him. We presume that Mr. King, when he ascertained that the Somerset conferees would not in any event attend the conference, acquiesced. He could not do anything else. If their staying out of the conference *appeared to insure* Mr. King's nomination, on first ballot, would it not have been doubly sure if they had attended, provided they were his friends, as they pretend? No; after the Democrats rejected their offers at Bloody Run, they determined not to attend at the "Crossings."

Why did they attend the Democratic Conference at Bloody Run? Why did they attempt to *dicker* with them? Did not Mr. Scull and the two other conferees at Bloody Run disparage Mr. King, and say Somerset would not support him in any event? After the Democrats refused to unite with them, it is said, they met and nominated a Somerset man for Judge!

Mr. Scull also denys that he and others were willing to sell the Bedford County candidate for the Legislature for President Judge. Their conversation and actions here on that subject, cannot be misconstrued, and if we were allowed, we might name a Democrat of undoubted character who was approached on the subject. But it is rich, at any rate! Somerset county politicians complaining that they have had their "*throats cut*," and are otherwise treated badly!

Great Flood.

The flood of Saturday night and Sunday morning last, did an immense amount of damage in Bedford County. At Bedford, the water came into the West end of the town, destroying a portion of the bridge, and damaged a number of the houses. At the Springs, the loss in bridges, fences, &c., will amount to $1,000. In Morrison's Cove, the loss of property was great. Dan'l. Bare's loss in injury to his dam and Mill, will amount to $1500; Jos. B. Noble's Factory dam was destroyed, loss $500; Mentzer's and Potter's dams were injured; the loss to the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike road is about $1,000. Nearly all the bridges between Bloody Run and Hopewell were destroyed. The loss to the Plank Road Company will be severe. The new coal rail road on Six Mile Run, was completely washed away. Considerable damage was also done to the Broadtop Rail Road between Hopewell and Saxton. A house on the Turnpike between Juniata Crossings and G. W. Householder's, occupied by a Mr. Davis, was destroyed, and his bed clothing, and furniture washed away.—From all parts of our county, we hear of great destruction of property. The loss to the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company will, be heavy. This is the most destructive flood that has occurred within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

VOLUNTEERS.—Quite a number of our brave volunteers are now visiting their friends in this County; among others, Capt. Thos. H. Lyons, Lieuts. Wm. P. Barndollar, Sol. S. Metzgar; Sergts. Bowman, Mower, Middleton, and Henry Bridenthal, and Alex. Boor.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

On Saturday evening during the heavy rain, Mr. S. Barnsley, a discharged volunteer from the three months service, had went to Hopewell, with Mr. Wm. Dibert, to reinlist. He in company with three others, left their boarding house near Hopewell in the evening, and while at Hopewell, the river had risen considerably; and in the endeavor to return had to wade the creek to the Yellow Creek bridge, and cross the bridge and again had to wade, when they came to a log which had drifted across the road, three of the men stepped over the log. Mr Barnsley undertook to go around it when he stepped off the Pike and the water being so deep he was thrown over by the current, which was the last seen of him. He had a lantern in his hand when he fell. He was aged about 34 years, and we believe had no family.

In our paper, to day, we publish the letter of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and ceremonies in relation to his retirement from active command of the army. He speaks highly of his treatment by the President and the Cabinet. It is a sad thought that he is compelled, at this time of great peril to the Republic, to resign on account of his great age and bodily infirmities. He is still as ever, a firm and unwavering friend of the Union, and in favor of crushing down the great rebellion. The country will not altogether lose his services, as he will be consulted on all important warlike measures.—The people of this country can never repay Gen. Scott for his great services, and his name will be ever held in grateful remembrance.

LAND SLIDE.—A small land slide occurred on Saturday night, close by the old Stone mill at the Springs. The slide brought down three tolerably large trees and left them in the middle of the road, as though they had grown there.

Messrs. Reed & Johnston, have entered into the butchering business in Woodberry, in this County. They always have on hand the best meats, and are accommodating gentlemen, and will give general satisfaction.

Cant some of our subscribers bring us some wheat, flour, buckwheat flour, potatoes, and a few loads of wood?

Rosecrans has had a battle with Floyd, and it is reported that Floyd has been taken prisoner.

Messrs. A. B. Cramer & Co., have a lot of splendid, cheap goods. Go and see if they aint.

Mr. Peter Reed advertises new and cheap goods in todays paper. Give him a call.

It is reported that Sam Houston is dead.

Highly Important from Washington.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The War Worn Veteran's Letter—Cabinet Council in the Matter—The Resignation Accepted—Gen. McClellan Placed in Command—Interview Between the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gen. Scott, leaves Washington to-morrow. He and his staff, accompanied by the Secretaries of War and Treasury and the Adjutant General, will take a special train at 5 o'clock in the morning for Harrisburg, where the old hero will rest, and receive the hospitable cares of the Secretary of War, Cameron. From there he will go to Elzabethport, and thence to New York by the evening boat. Gen. McClellan has requested his staff to be in attendance at the depot at 4½ o'clock.

At a special Cabinet meeting, held at 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. Scott announced his purpose to retire from the command of the army. At a later hour the President informed Gen. McClellan that in conformity with the expressed will of Gen. Scott and the unanimous desire of the Cabinet, he conferred upon him the command of the armies of the United States.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order assuming the command in which he eloquently reviews the history of his veteran predecessor's military life, and expressed the hope and trust that his last days may not be embittered by the defeat of the armies of which he has been so long the distinguished commander.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the President, with all bif Cabinet officers, called upon Gen. Scott to bid him adieu. His aids and the Adjutant- General left the room where the final interview was to take place. The President was the first to emerge from the sad scene, and in tears. The full particulars of what transpired within is known only to the participants in this last interview with the hero of Lundy's Lane and the conquerer of Mexico.

A dinner, celebrating Gen. McClellan's assumption of the command, was given him tonight by the Secretary of State, at which all the members of the Cabinet were present.—During the evening Gen. McClellan was absorbed in his new duties, the President being with him for several hours.

The question of Gen McClellan's successor in the command of the army of the Potomac is already under discussion. Gen. Halleck, now on his way here from California, is most talked of.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

"*The Hon.* S. CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

"SIR: For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind and body with the appliance of surgery and medicine are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name shall be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance; and to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

"Your obedient servant,
"WINFIELD SCOTT."

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

"The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by parricidal rebellion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"PRESIDENT: This hour overwhelms me.—It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the remaining support of his cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

"President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me.—In my retirement, I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

"GENERAL: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you now, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel, and society, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation hereafter as agreeable as it has been heretofore."

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War accompany Gen. Scott to New York to morrow by the early train.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861,

"GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defense, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your wise counsels and sage experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire cooperation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department, and convulsed the country for the last six months. In parting from you, I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, that has protected you amid so many trials, will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

"I am, General, very sincerely your friend and servant,

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

"Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Present."

Major Gen. McClellan to-night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility, but confiding as I do, in the loyalty, discipline, and courage of our troops, and believing as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices. The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero, who, in his youth raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanotified with his blood, who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life, a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battlefield when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country, a citizen who in his declining years has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career and character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us; let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE RECAPTURE OF ROMNEY.

FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Wheeling Press of Tuesday gives the following account of the attack of General Kelly on the town of Romney, and the defeat and rout of the Rebel forces:

We learn from a gentleman direct from Romney that the fight took place near Mill Creek, some four or five miles from Romney. The Rebels were soon repulsed, and General Kelly after them at "double quick." The only stand the Rebels made was near the Indian Mound Cemetry and in the town. The enemy threw shell but could do no damage. Our troops then made an entire rush at them with such vociferous yells, passing under their fire, that they gave way. The Rebel infantry now fled towards Winchester and the cavalry towards Springfield, but were checked at the wire suspension bridge by a detachment of Union troops detailed from Cumberland. They tore up the bridge to prevent our troops from crossing.

General Kelly captured some four or five hundred prisoners, among whom is Col. E. M. Armstrong, late member of the Richmond Convention, two hundred horses, three wagon loads of new rifles, three cannon, a large quantity of corn, tents, and in fact everything they had. The loss on our side was but one man killed and five wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but must have been considerable. The expedition has been truly successful.

The Wheeling Intelligencer gives the above particulars, with the additional announcement that General Kelly still occupies Romney with a force of 2,500 men, consisting of two Ohio regiments, six companies of the Seventh Virginia Regiments, one company of the Third Virginia, and two cavalry companies.

A MOVEMENT FOR A DIVERSION—WELL CARRIED OUT.

Ere proceeding against the enemy in Romney, a few days since, Brigadier Gen. Kelly arranged with General Thurston, commanding in Cumberland, Maryland, that a portion of the latter's force should make a feint against Romney, while his (Kelly's) troops made the real attack upon them. Gen. Thurston, in accordance with that plan, sent Col. Johns with portion of his regiment to make the feint—How it was executed the following report tells:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE.

Brigadier Gen. C. M. Thurston:

General—In compliance with verbal orders received after consultation between Gen. Kelly and yourself on the night of the 20th inst. I concentrated seven hundred men of my regiment at the North Branch bridge, and on the following morning, at five o'clock, marched in the direction of Romney, passing through Frankfort. Upon arriving at a point one and a half miles from Springfield the rear of my column was fired upon by the enemy, from the heights of the wood, severely wounding two men, detaining the column about an hour, which was occupied in clearing the woods of the enemy and dressing the wounds. We marched thence through Springfield, seeing frequent signs of the enemy's horsemen in retreat towards the bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac.

Upon arriving within half a mile of the bridge my flankers and skirmishers on the left and front discovered the enemy on the opposite side of the river, when a brisk fire at once commenced. About this time the guns of Gen. Kelly's column, in the vicinity of Romney, were heard. After skirmishing with the enemy across the river for about half an hour, I determined to force a way over the bridge. The enemy, numbering (by the best information we could get) from four to six hundred including cavalry, having beforehand prepared to defend its passage, had arranged covers for his riflemen on an eminence immediately fronting the bridge.

Captain Alexander Shaw of Company A, who led the advance of the column to this point, was, with his company, directed to lead the way across the bridge at a double-quick step. Supported by the remainder of the regiment. Captain Shaw promptly moved his company as directed, and when about halfway across the bridge discovered that a portion of the plank flooring on the further side had been removed. The enemy, on discovering the movement opened fire by volley, killing one and wounding six of my men, ceasing the company to seek shelter behind the parapets of the bridge.

After skirmishing some time from the parapets of the bridge and an eminence on our left and not hearing the fire of General Kelly for the previous hour, I concluded he had carried Romney; and the object of my march to create a diversion in his favor being accomplished, I determined to retire, which we did in good order to Oldtown, in Maryland, arriving there about 9 o'clock P. M. after a march of twenty-five miles.

It is with pleasure that I speak of the good behaviour of all my officers and men, and would call your attention particularly to the gallant charge led by Captain Alexander Shaw. Captain Fiery, of dragoons, with his company, rendered very efficient service by drawing the fire of the enemy from my regiment at the bridge. I was much gratified at and indebted to Mr. Grehan, who volunteered to march with me, for his prompt and cheerful assistance.—Mr. Grehan was frequently exposed to severe fire of the enemy.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JOHNS,
Col. Second Reg. Potomac Home Brigade.

The Great Naval Expedition.

The great naval expedition sailed on the 29th ult. with sealed orders, for some point unknown to all but the heads of departments. It exceeds in magnitude anything of the kind heretofore attempted on this continent. The expedition consists, in all, of eighty vessels.—Of these three are steam frigates, six sailing men-of-war, twenty-six, gunboats, twelve ferry-boats, and thirty steam and six sailing transports. They carry, besides their full crews, a force of between 30,500 and 40,000 picked soldiers, half of them the best trained troops of Gen. McClellan's command. The fleet carries with it about five hundred surf-boats and a number of ferry-boats strengthened by iron bulwarks, manned by experienced wreckers and New England fishermen, for landing troops. The transports bear at least three and half months' supplies of food for the army which is to be landed. An immense quantity of the heaviest and most improved guns, shot, shell, furnaces, and other paraphernalia of war, is carried along: extra transportation wagons, camp equipage of all descriptions, arms, infantry equipments, &c., for arming the loyal inhabitants; form part of the cargo. All the best pilots of New York city and other northern ports, who are familiar with every landing on the coast, have been sent down. Fifteen hundred horses are aboard. Several of the largest trassports are laden with ammunition. The expedition takes about one thousand stout negroes, contrabands who have come in from Virginia at different times.

Among the troops aboard are two regiments from Pennsylvania—the "Roundheads" principally made up in Lawrence county, commanded by Col. Dan. Leasure, and the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, composed mostly of Berks and Schuylkill men, commanded by Col. B. C. Christ. N. Y. Seventy-Ninth, (Highlanders) formerly commanded by the late Col. Cameron, is also with the expedition, with Rev. P. Rizer, of Sunbury, as chaplain; and Dr. Geo. S. Kemble, formerly of Mifflinburg is one of the Surgeons on board.

The naval parts of the expedition is under command of Commodore J. F. Dupont, one of the ablest officers of the navy, a resident Delaware, and who has been in the service forty-six years. The fleet captain is Commander Charles H. Davis, of Massachusetts, who has been in the service eighteen years. The land forces are under command of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, of Sherman's battery.

Its precise destination, and whether it will strike at one or a dozen points at once, are unknown, except to those who have the "sealed orders," which are probably opened by this time. With reasonable fidelity and success, it seems sure they will make a great impression upon the Rebel seaboard, and may tend strongly to hasten the termination of the Insurrection.

FRIDAY, Oct., 25, 1861, the Telegraph Line was completed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The first Message was sent by the Chief Justice of California to President Lincoln at Washington. New York and San Francisco have been interchanging compliments.

This is a great Work—this a glorious Union! May it be perpetual! Confusion to Rebels and to traitors!

Washington Nov. 3 1861.

Count de Sayre, grandson of Count de Rochambeau, who was with Washington, and Baron de Schonen, grand-nephew of Lafayette, each the lineal representative of his distinguished ancestor, have tendered their services to the Government, saying that they are proud to fight with and for the same people, of whose early history Lafayette and Rochambeau are a part. Maj. Gen. Havelock, who has just arrived from England, has also offered his sword to the country.

CALIFORNIA.—Full, official returns for Governor, foot up as follows:

Leland Stanford, Republican	56,336
M'Connell, Breckinridger	32,751
Conness, Douglasite	30,009
Repub. plurality,	23,585

Union majority (Stanford and Conness over M'Connell, for whom every shade of Secessionism voted) nearly FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND! California is safe!

OHIO.—Todd has FIFTY THOUSAND majority for Governor over Jewett, "the regular Democratic candidate," professing also to be an Unconditional War man, yet was supported by Vallandigham, whose District repudiates him by 2500. Todd was a Douglas man, but thinks "the Administration of Abraham Lincoln equal to that of Andrew Jackson," and was taken up by the Republicans as a Unionist.

RUMORED DEATH OF SAM HOUSTON.

A letter from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Times* says:

"A Nashville paper, of the 19th, announces the death of Sam Houston on the 8th ult. in Texas. He should have died before he wrote his last letter, or lived to see our glorious Union once more restored."

The first Telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco over the overland telegraph reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—An announcement made in relation to the completion of the last link in the Overland Telegraph, says:—The Pacific to the Atlantic sends greeting—may both oceans be dry before a foot of all the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our united country.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is a loyal movement on foot among the people of Hyde County, North Carolina, which if properly sustained by the Government, may become wide spread and important in the old North State. The leading citizens of that county met at Hatteras Church, Oct 12th, and adopted a declaration of independence from the Southern Confederacy. They have never acquiesced in the rebel movement, and the capture of Hatteras Inlet by the United States has enabled them to throw off the despotism of the oppressor. A messenger in their behalf has been sent to Washington by Gen. Wool, and the President has promised to use his utmost efforts to protect the loyal citizens of North Carolina, and to provide them with weapons with which to make a stand against the rebellion.

The people of Hyde county have been reduced to a destitute condition, and Gen. Wool has authorized Rev. T. W. Conway, Chaplain of the 9th New York Volunteers, now stationed at Hatteras Inlet, who has also the approval of the President and Secretary of War, to appeal to the people of the loyal States for aid for these sufferers in the way of shoes, clothing, provisions or money.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, the Editor of the *Louisville Journal*, has proved himself incorruptible. Among the many schemes for carrying Kentucky out of the Union, was a persevering attempt to buy Prentice, or, failing that, to buy his paper. He was first approached with the modest offer of $25,000, which was promptly declined. The anxious buyers, thinking perhaps their bid had been below Prentice's estimate of his honor, increased their offer, and through an old political friend, (since quartered at Ft. Lafayette) he was informed that $50,000 were in a Louisville bank subject to the draft of Geo. D. Prentice, provided the Journal was henceforth conducted according to certain terms. An increased severity upon the Disunionists in the columns of the Journal, was the response to this proposal. Next came a railroad man from the far West, who eschewed all politics, and wanted an influential paper to support the Pacific Railroad enterprise. He would give Prentice $250,000 for the Journal. This bid was too low, and Geo. D. Prentice remains unbought—we hope unpurchaseable.

WEAK DEMOCRATS, read this from one who has been a leader in your party. Perhaps it will invigorate you:

"Gen. B. F. Butler made a speech at Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday evening.—He said that if any foreign nation dared to interfere in our intestine war, we would cease dealing with southern traitors as erring brothers, delicately and tenderly, and should arm every loyal Union man, North and South, both *black and white, bond and free*, until treason and its abettors are exterminated, and the meddlesome world was taught a salutary lesson—This sentiment was received with overwhelming plaudits."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Every young man not engaged in the service of the country, should strive with all possible dispatch to prepare himself for usefulness by attending some good School adapted to the wants of the present age: and this respect the IRON CITY COLLEGE of Pittsburg, Pa. sustains a high reputation, as is shown by the numerous prominent and responsible positions now filled by graduates from this School.—Send for their catalogue, and examine for your selves.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

At Chambersburg on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Bausman, Mr. FREDERICK C. TRITLE of Waynesboro, Franklin County, to Miss LIZZIE A. MAXWELL, step daughter of the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier of Friends Cove.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. THOMAS STINMAN to Miss CATHARINE E. GIBLE, both of Bedford Co. Pa.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 16th, 1861, by Rev. Abbott, Mr. James McMullin (formerly of this place,) to Miss Nancy J. Arthurs, of Jefferson County, Ohio.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.
P. A. REED.
Nov 8, 1861.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

GO AND

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REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet;

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

Nov. 8, 1861. A. KING, FR. JORDAN.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum) $6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum) $3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum) $2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make papment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, by virtue of the power given to them by said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER

A. D., 1861, at the late residence of said deceased, in said Township, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in said Township of South Woodberry, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,

being the mansion property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of David L. Replogle, Christian Koehendarfer and David Brumbaugh, with about 125 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good Log Framed House, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, a large frame barn, a large wagon shed, a stone spring house, a frame blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, a smoke house, dry house, carriage shed and an orchard of very choice fruit. There are also upon the property a good stone tenant house and stable. It is one of the best and most completely improved farms in Morrison's Cove. The land is limestone and is in a high state of cultivation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty-four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 34 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, small spring house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Metzgar and others, situated part in Juniata and part in Harrison Townships, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

ALSO,

The undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniatta River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and frame carpenter shop, adjoining lot of Andrew Middleton on the east, and lot of Eli Rouse on the west, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin E. Bartgis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Ritchey.

ALSO,

All Delt., Wm. Figard, his right, title and interest, in and to one tract of coal land containing 60. acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable there on erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux & Co., John L. Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above described tract, Jacob Boor, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Hendrixson, widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clarke and others; situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

ALSO,

One tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins, John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

ALSO,

By virtue of a special writ of Execution, upon a judgment, in an action of ejectment, the following described real estate, to wit: Two lots of ground, situate in the town of Woodberry, in said County of Bedford; being lots numbered "seven" and "eight" in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lots of John Diltz, on the south, by lot of Dr. Samuel Smith, and on the east, by main street, with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 3rd Monday, 18th day, 1861.

Henry Smith et al	vs.	Reuben Smith
Catharine Fickes	"	P. W. Lawrence et al
H. Fluck's Exo'rs	"	Christ. Bowser
Caldwell, English & Co.	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	O. E. Shannon Esq
J. C. M'Lanahan et al use	"	A. J. Snively Esq
B. Boyd et al	"	Joseph Sellers
Artemas Bennett	"	Wm. Oss et al
John Tredwell	"	Joseph Holler
Elizabeth Donaldson	"	Hezekiah Chaney
Catharine Tricker	"	George Tricker
Som. & Bed. T. R. Co.	"	Davis & Bowles
George Cartwright	"	John Cessna, Esq
Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
Sewell Stewart	"	Patrick Burns
D. Washabaugh	"	W Anderson's A'r et el
Daniel L. Martin	"	John Benser
Charles W. Colvin	"	Wm. P. Schell, et al
Adam Croyle	"	George Beegle
Catharine Beals use	"	Val. B. Wertz
Jacob Keely	"	David Patterson
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
" " "	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	Nicholas Lyons.

S. H. TATE. Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keeffe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Jos. Dull, Esq., John Feighter, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benj. Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silvers, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mower, Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, Wm. Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ford, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, Wm. Rock, Jr., Hezekiah Barkman.

List of Petit Jurors, drawn for November Term, 3d Monday 18th day, 1861.

Daniel May, David Shank, Jeremiah Mentzer, Wm. Kiser, Jacob Harshberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bauman, George Diehl, Peter M. Barten, Bazel Browning, John Shafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jacob H. Bunn, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, Wm. Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mixel, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W Tomlinson, Henry Yont, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney; George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

LADIES READ THIS.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Taps, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.

Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that at the next Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned will ask to be discharged from their office, of Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Shartzer, dec'd.

JOHN NYCUM.
Oct. 18, 1861. JACOB SHARTZER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Dell, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd, to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.-* URIAH CONLEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 2d day of Nov., 1861, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, warranted in the name of William Lane, March 16, 1802, containing 110 acres and allowance, &c.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining William Lane's tract, with 15 dwelling houses, one Foundry, one Machine Shop, one Saw Mill, one Colliery, one Blacksmith Shop, and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Thomas Davis' tract, warranted in the name of John Chevington, April 1st, 1792; containing 83¼ acres, and allowance. The improvements on this tract consist of a dwelling house, with 5 acres of ground cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the two last tracts above mentioned; warranted in the name of Joseph Williams, March 16th, 1802; containing 433 acres and 38 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Jos. Williams' tract, warranted in the name of Wm. Lane, August 12th, 1829; containing 168 acres and allowance.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the William Lane tract, warranted in the name of Jos. Williams, March 14th 1807; containing 8 acres and 144 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, Joseph Williams and others; warranted in the name of Mordecai Williams, Aug. 14th, 1790; containing 140 acres and 73 perches and allowance, the above mentioned tracts of land being on the east side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River and containing about 1300 acres, be the same more or less, on this tract there is egected a dwelling house, and about 5 acres of ground are cleared.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, and others, warranted in the name of Michael Sipes, 1793; containing 100 acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate on the west side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, in Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, opposite Hopewell Iron Works, warranted in the name of Frederick Swartz, dated Dec. 2d, 1786; containing 91 acres and allowance. On this tract there is an apple orchard and about 80 acres cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate on both sides of Yellow Creek, including mouth thereof, in Hopewell Township and County aforesaid, warranted in the name of James Piper, containing in all about 119 acres, the improvements on this tract consist of 5 houses, one grist mill, one barn, and 30 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest, of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company of, in, and to, parts of several contiguous tracts of land, situate on Yellow Creek, Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, comprising a seat for water works, on Yellow Creek, aforesaid, and an oar bank on the River Mountain, being parts of several warrants, in the name of Hannah Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, Rebecca Mouns, Stephen Kerr, Hunter, Decker, Lane, Griffith, Swartz, Forrester, and Hinish; containing 1850 acres, more or less, together with all their right, title and interest accruing, or that may accrue, to them, under deed of William Law to Jonathan Lesley, dated the 10th day of November, 1830; on these premises there is erected a dwelling house, and 40 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to a certain parcel of land, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, containing 26 acres, more or less, which Millikens and Benedict purchased by articles of agreement dated the 4th day of March, 1837, from Jacob Fluck, more fully described in agreement with Stephen Weimer, dated March the 4th, 1860. On this tract there is an ore bank

ALSO, all ore mines, ore leave rights and other mineral rights under the said article of agreement above mentioned; the above described property being known as the Hopewell Iron Works, embracing a water power of the Raystown branch with Furnace, Forge and Sawmill thereon erected.

ALSO, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Township of Broadtop, on the banks of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, abjoining lands surveyed in the name of Montgomery and other lands of the said party of second part, containing 20 acres and 68 perches and allowance, &c., being the same tract of land which Henry V. Clause, of Broad Top Tp., in the County of Bedford, Penn'a, and Barbara, his wife, by indenture dated the 6th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Bedford County, record book, A. E., page 34, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, their successors and assigns. The improvements on this tract consist of one house and stable, about 20 acres are cleared and under fence.

And all the above described property taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, and to be sold for cash.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate, of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in persuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

L.S.

S. H. TATE,
*Attest. Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, M. D

H. K. BUTLER,
Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.

Oct. 18, 1861.

Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes, will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY,
Oct. 18, 1861.-* P. M. Bloody Run.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.

Oct. 11, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *to as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoontul at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd. died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of Nov. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date,

By order of the board, J. P. REED.
Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

*ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from a single to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.

MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.

MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, morals, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H GERE,

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penn'a use of Charlotte Steckman, David Steckman, vs. Job O'Neal. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 50 Feb term 1861. Vend. Exponas No 4, Sept. term 1861.

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,

Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL persons are notified against trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered. CHARLES SMITH.

Bed ord Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO.

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO.

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemus Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairies—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorn City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO.

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*

Sept. 13. 1861. O. E. SHANNON.

To the People of Bedford

AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at wholesale prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of the best kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties. Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers. Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,

Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a woolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be preferred. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.

Oct. 4. 1861–c

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands, amongst the heirs of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Oct. 4. 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Wm. Gillespie, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,

Oct. 4; 1861. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,

Sept. 27, 1861. Executor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,

Executor, Southampton Township.

Sept. 6, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co. vs. Fred'k. Suimer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No 154, May term 1858. Vend. Exponas No. 80, April term, 1861.

Sept. 21 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Defendants Real Estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October; 1861 at 10 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Sept. 20. 1861. Auditor.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS,

Sept. 20, 1861 –c Clerk.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug 30, 1861

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

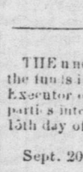
NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

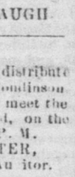
ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.



May 10. 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861, Adm'r.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

An Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed; affected with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16. 1860.–z

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to pay up avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling.

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Sept. 27, 1861. Secretary.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22. 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 186 .

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring. Just received, and for sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9. 1860

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and grief flag ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and tingling.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain," I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chaise, corn brooms painted buckets, dusting, well, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cocoanuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoking, a superior article, dry, &c., &c. *Cigars*, opera, six in a box, Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Morton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor

The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses are new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21. 1861 –tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16. 1860

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 8, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup referred to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on Saturday 24 day of November, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd.

One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss, and William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres more or less.

One other tract of land in same township, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others, containing 29 acres, unimproved.

A tendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

Adm'r of BENJ. WIGFIELD, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS testamentary, on the last will and testament, of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Bedford Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims, will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WALTER,

Oct. 11, 1861. Executor.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods; also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.